

HOW MCKINLEY FEELS TOWARD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.



"The glory of his country and the welfare of his people are the touchstone of his principles and his conduct."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Personal Characteristics Analyzed by an Intimate Acquaintance.

William McKinley became a national character when, in 1891, a little more than 17 years old, he enlisted as a private soldier in defense of his country.

The record of the war shows the impression he made upon those who came in contact with him. His manliness and courage attracted attention. In action he was alert and heroic. In manner cordial and considerate. His mind was strong, clear and comprehensive. Correct in judgment and energetic in expression.

His physical and mental qualities which then won confidence and distinction have been illustrated and confirmed by his subsequent career. In public and private life, in social and official relations, he is genial and sympathetic. A master in debate, he carries conviction mainly by the earnestness, sincerity and directness of his thoughts and by uniform courtesy toward his opponents.

Patriotic by birth, by association and conviction, the glory of his country and the welfare of his people are the touchstone of his principles and his conduct. By this standard he gauges opinions, measures and men.

Conservative, yet liberal in his views, he welcomes criticism and shows the same regard for the opinions of others that he claims for his own.

He is conscientious and laborious in forming, and candid in expressing, his conclusions. He is efficient and courageous in maintaining the right and in rebuking wrong, but without malice or prejudice. He is unserving in devotion to duty, affirming the dignity of his bearing his own self-respect, and commending the respect of others.

He presents a signal example of the best type of the American citizen in public service.

The traits which distinguished the soldier boy on the battlefields of Virginia and Maryland marked also the young lawyer in Stark county, O., the private citizen in domestic and social life, the statesman in committees and in debate, framing and advocating measures for the public good, the chief magistrate of his native state, exercising power and clemency; the leader in national conventions, refusing for himself honors he believed due to others; the popular campaign speaker, inspiring men with confidence and enthusiasm; the polished orator, exalting in glowing words heroic deeds and memorable events, or with earnest expressions advancing the cause of religion and education.

Born of the people, every fiber of his being thoroughly American, rising step by step at the summons of his fellow-men to higher and higher stations, never failing to respond to the hopes of his friends or to the duties of the positions to which he was chosen, recognized in all parts of the country as a leader in whom confidence was never misplaced; in external features noble and commanding; in intellect and moral constitution unsurpassed integrity, candor, purity and strength; an ideal embodiment and an indefatigable advocate of republicanism; honored by all men, even by his antagonists, and loved by the people everywhere, William McKinley stands in the forefront of American statesmen, and without disparagement to any other of the great men which honor the republican party, is conspicuously fit for the highest station in the service of his country.

EDWARD H. AMMENDOWN.

Seattle, May, 1905.

Facts for Farmers.

Ohio wool sold at from 1890 to the end of Harrison's administration	2%
Under Cleveland the price was	1%
Value of sheep in 1890, under protection, was	\$12,500,000
Value today under Cleveland and free trade	65,000,000
Imports of woolen goods in 1891, under protection	14,800,000
Imports of woolen goods in 1904, under democratic low tariff	57,000,000
Average annual increase of sheep, 1891, '92, '93, under republican	24,971
Imports of woolen goods in 1891, '92, '93, under republican protection	13,647,000
Average annual increase of sheep, 1891, '92, '93, under republican protection	24,971
Imports of woolen goods in 1891, '92, '93, under democratic free trade	57,000,000
Protection period, 23 years	\$6,714,881
Free trade period, three years	\$79,150,000
Average annual increase	\$2,441,000

CUDDLERS OR CODDLERS?



Politics make strange bedfellows when Editor Dana, of the New York Sun, and Editor Gaskin, of the New York Evening Post, two of the bitterest enemies in newspaperdom, tumble under the same quilt.

Shoddy and Rags Imported.

Year.	Pounds.
1890	7,181,100
1891	7,181,100
Democratic increase	20,441,000

REED ON SILVER.

The Speaker Denounces the Free-Coinage Heresy.

Some Sound Republican Truths on the Monetary and Industrial Conditions of the Country by the Maine Statesman.

In his first speech of the campaign made at Alfred, Me., July 29, Speaker Thomas B. Reed expressed himself very vigorously on the money and industrial questions. Mr. Reed was heard by a large audience of farmers and politicians, and his words created great enthusiasm. The following is the major part of his speech:

"I am going to give you good advice to the people of the whole United States. I should like to do it. Just now there is a great deal of froth and foam in the air, and sometimes it is really needful to disclose clearly to every eye how much of it is the result of the temporary conditions of the moment, and how little there is of that heavy ground swell which shows that great elementary forces are at work. I am very sorry that all this rush and stir has set itself into action. Two months ago no man of any standing would have risked his reputation as a prophet by hinting the slightest doubt of republican success. Four years of actual trial of the opposition under the leadership of the best and truest of leaders has left no shadow of question as to public duty. However far the republican party may have fallen short of perfection, nevertheless men felt that it was the best party just now to draw forth to whatever it is to be the champion of the people's interests, commercial success and business prosperity. On that we were all agreed, some of us who were not of the party, and there are those who are classed with the unsuccessful, whose condemnation is at hand, even if we can find the change of our own minds. We are republicans cheerfully, but without exultation; for we know how hard the task must be to rebuild out of what is left of the ruins of the old system of national happiness, prosperity and self-respect, which our people lived until that unfortunate election. Two months ago no man of any standing would have risked his reputation as a prophet by hinting the slightest doubt of republican success. Now there are those who tell us that all things have changed, but these very men who were being arrayed for decent burial had been the remnants of the grave, and transferred by some new arrangement of crowns of thorns and robes of gold, were to lead us to a new happiness, and even repair all the damage they themselves had wrought."

"Now this may be said to me: it does not seem probable. Human experience in every walk of life teaches us that those who have blundered will blunder again, and that the wisest counsel is not to employ a ship captain who has not yet emerged from his last shipwreck, but the safe sailor who has never lost a vessel. It is not to employ a man who has sailed safe through every sea. He may have lost masts and sails and even been rudderless for hours, but if he has every time come safe to shore, better have him than all the landmen who are forever shouting what they can do and never dare to tell of what they have done."

"Boasters are worth nothing. Boats are facts and are forever and ever. Talk does not seem probable. Human experience in every walk of life teaches us that those who have blundered will blunder again, and that the wisest counsel is not to employ a ship captain who has not yet emerged from his last shipwreck, but the safe sailor who has never lost a vessel. It is not to employ a man who has sailed safe through every sea. He may have lost masts and sails and even been rudderless for hours, but if he has every time come safe to shore, better have him than all the landmen who are forever shouting what they can do and never dare to tell of what they have done."

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RUINOUS TO WAGES.

How Free Silver Would Affect a Million Railway Employees.

"I can't argue the case like you," said the hired man, "but I know that if Bryan is elected you will have to pay me sixteen dollars for mowing this lawn instead of the one dollar you pay me now."

For many years we Americans have been plunging ourselves on the fact that "the schoolmaster is abroad." If this hired man were the representative of any considerable class of laborers we might well wish that the schoolmaster would come home and attend to business in the agricultural districts during this presidential campaign.

It would, however, be an insult to the intelligence of the working masses to assume that their type is to be found in this thick-skulled mow of lawns. About 42 per cent of all the productive laborers of this country are directly dependent upon the cultivation of the soil, and these people, if they are made to fairly understand the issue, may be trusted to vote for what is honest and right.

Next to tillers of the soil the largest group of workers is made up of those engaged in the transportation industry. The railway employees. In the state of New York alone there are about 60,000 of these; and, taking the whole country, they number about 1,000,000, or not far from ten per cent of the entire voting population. The various grades of railway workers have their several organizations, and these are studying the effects of free silver, as is evident from the numerous letters which reach the Herald asking for information; and we will state here a few suggestive facts by way of general reply.

The vast army of railway toilers would suffer more hardship than perhaps any other class by unlimited coinage of 33 cent dollars. All wage earners, of course, would be distressed, but the railway men would be doubly so, while wages would be slow to rise, and would probably never go high enough to make up the increased cost of living. But the railway worker would find it particularly hard to secure an advance of wages, because his employer, the railway corporation, would itself be hurt by the change in the currency that it might be unable to comply with the reasonable demand of its employees.

"But why?" asked the workman: "Why would the railway company not be in as good a position to advance wages as any other employer?" For a very simple reason. The merchant and the manufacturer can instantly mark down the price of their goods to offset the value of the dollar, but you, as a workman, have no goods to sell. What you sell is your service, your labor, and you know from experience that this cannot be marked up as a merchant can reticket a piece of cloth. Now, your employer, the railway company, is like yourself, a person—a rational person, created by law—and like yourself it has nothing to sell but its services in transporting passengers and goods.

More than this, it is under control of the state that creates it, and cannot, like yourself, quit work if it doesn't like the pay. It is compelled to keep on working or forfeit its very existence. With a 33-cent legal tender dollar in circulation the railway would naturally have to accept 33 cents for the dollar, and its income thereby be cut down nearly one-half. But when it attempted to double its charges in order to "even up" the dollar you know what a tempest of opposition would arise, particularly in agricultural communities, and the legislators would make the companies painfully aware that it is under control of the state it traverses.

The railway, like yourself, would find the cost of all its supplies nearly doubled, but it would have to fight for every fraction of a cent in advance in its rates of transportation. When you and your fellow-workers find that the cost of living has doubled you will naturally demand double wages; but how will you get them? You can't get blood out of a turnip.

A vote for Bryan would be a vote to cut your own wages in half, and as you are not a fool we are sure that you and all the rest of the million railway employees will vote for an honest dollar.—N. Y. Herald (Ind.).

Silver Exports.
During the 12 months ended June 30, 1896, the exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$46,726,345. This silver was exported as merchandise, and its value was approximately 33 cents an ounce. It was exported because this country is a large producer of silver, and other countries were able to buy it here to advantage, just as they buy wheat and cotton and sewing machines and ready-made clothing. When, by the passage of a free coinage act, the United States government proclaims to the world that it is ready to pay 100 cents an ounce for an unlimited quantity of silver, the millions of ounces that have come about will come hurrying back, together with millions of ounces from other sources, and gold will go out in exchange for them. In a little while the country will be loaded up with silver and its gold will have gone abroad. Then it will be a silver nation—but how that will make it any happier than it is at present is exactly clear.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The democratic dog rather got away with the populist tail at Chicago. The St. Louis credits provided against such calamity by putting the populist tail first.—Cleveland Leader.

IN EASTERN LANDS.
The diamonds in one symbol of the shah's rank are said to weigh almost 20 pounds.
A Hindoo wife may be divorced if she scolds her husband or goes to a dance while her husband is absent from home.
"The end of the Ottoman empire is near," the foreign correspondents are saying, just as they did 40 years ago.
The prison population of India, large as it is, is only 38 per 100,000 inhabitants, or less than half the proportion that prevails in Great Britain.
Seven lions are among the pets of the sultan of Morocco. At night he lets them range the courtyards of the palace, to act as guards to the royal harem.
The mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople was laid up in mortar perfumed with musk. It was built a thousand years ago, yet the musky smell is still noticeable.
Mohammedan depositors in the post office savings banks are enriching the British government, as their religion forbids them to receive interest. They insist on taking out no more than they have put in.

THE POPULISTS SELL OUT.

Practically Absorbed by the Popocratic Party.

The bargain has been closed after about a week of dickering, and what there is of the populist party worth having has been delivered to Bryan. A party which claimed to be the incarnation of rugged virtue and devotion to the people has sold out for a promised share of the spoils of office. Some of the delegates who were honest were duped. The nomination of Watson for the purpose of facilitating that of Bryan was a disreputable trick, worthy of the unscrupulous schemers who devised it.

To secure an endorsement of Sewall would have been a difficult task. The convention would have accepted Tillman unhesitatingly, whom the popocrats should have nominated, but to ask it to swallow the Lone Fisherman, who is about all the things the populists have been denouncing, was too much.

Therefore, in order to trap the "middle-of-the-road" men, they were allowed to nominate the impossible Tom Watson for vice president. Then in the teeth of declarations from Bryan that he would not allow Sewall to be sacrificed, the convention proceeded to nominate Bryan.

The bargain struck between the populist leaders and the Bryan managers is that Watson, the stool pigeon, is to be put off the ticket in the course of time. Watson may not like it, but he cannot help himself. The honor bestowed upon him is a barren one.

The populist national committee, which is in Bryan's hands, has been given "plenary powers over the party after the convention adjourns, to do all things that the convention would do if in session." That committee may not put Sewall on the ticket, but it will take Watson off, and there will be only one set of voters.

Mr. Bryan says: "I will do nothing which will endanger the success of bimetalism"—that is, of silver monometallism, which is not bimetalism. "nor shall I do anything unfair to Mr. Sewall."

He will not refuse the populist nomination, although he gave orders that his name be withdrawn if Sewall was not nominated. That was only a bluff. He will accept that nomination, although, as he asserts, "the platform incoheres some policies which I do not approve of." That statement is made lest some of his supporters should be

alarmed. At heart he endorses the entire platform, fiatism and all. Bryan announces that his action "will depend entirely upon the conditions attached to the nomination." There will be no conditions attached to it. He will accept formally the populist nomination next month. Then he will call on the national committee of the populists to oust Watson. It will do so, and he will accept the populist nomination.

Watson may write and squim, and many times the republicans will promise of an office. Some of the populists in some of the southern states may swear they have been cheated and threaten to bolt. But if they do it will amount to nothing. The election machinery in those states is in the hands of the popocrats, and they can make returns to suit themselves, no matter how the votes are cast.

The populists and popocrats have practically become one. The former are a little more advanced. They want a script and the confiscation of railroads. But if the coalition should win the principles of the more radical wing would become those of the entire party.—Chicago Tribune.

CURRENT COMMENT.
Judging from the amount of notes that he isn't making, Mr. Teller must be alone with his grief.—Cleveland Leader.
Mr. Bryan is in great danger of being hit by the bricks Texas fellows are shying at Candidate Sewall.—Chicago Tribune.
The republicans are in favor of the kind of a dollar that doesn't need legislation to make it worth 100 cents.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The popocratic ticket was wrecked at St. Louis in a tail-end collision, and the tail was mangled beyond recognition.—Chicago Times-Herald.
We have a notion that the 4,500,000 depositors in the savings institutions of the country constitute the balance of power. Desiring to get out of the banks as long a dollar as they put in these depositors will vote for McKinley.—N. Y. Advertiser.
The republican party seeks to provide all workingmen with steady employment, and to insure the payment of their wages in money of the highest purchasing power. Why, then, should any workingman vote against it?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Congress alone has power to coin and issue money and President Jackson declared this power could not be delegated to corporations or to individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes be taken from the hands of that all-powerful paper money department of the treasury and be redevalued in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private. How does that tally with the acts of the F. I. T. second and fifty-third congresses when the candidate and the whole democratic party voted for and insisted upon "state bank issues" of paper money?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

By Steamer, Train or Boat?

Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever it is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and for malarial troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervous trouble.

STRANGER—"Is there a law in this town against selling liquor on Sunday?" Old Resident—"Yes; but don't let that worry you, my friend; there's no law against buying it."—Roxbury Gazette.

"What does Miss Antique look in the glass so much?" "She is afraid of becoming vain."—Detroit Free Press.

FAM ILLUSTRATION—"Does Miss Gushington's father look with favor on your suit?" "I think so; he always lets me pay for the drinks."—Detroit Free Press.

PRO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

FLATTERY is often a traffic of mutual meanness.—Cotton.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c.

"The doctors never always happen." "Oh, doctors don't take life seriously."—Detroit Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1905.		7 50	8 50		
OPTON—Middling.....				7 50	8 50
DEWEES—Sheers.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
DEWEES—Cotton and Hosiery.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
CAVALLS.....	1 40	1 75	2 25		
DEWEES—Fair to Select.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
DEWEES—Good to Heavy.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
FLOUR—Patent.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
FLOUR—Patent to Extra No. 1.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Winter.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
RYE—No. 1.....	2 75	3 75	4 25		
TOBACCO—Leaves.....	3 00	6 00	8 00		
HAY—Good Quality.....	8 00	12 00	16 00		
BUTTER—Cream Dairy.....	9 00	10 00	11 00		
POIN—Standard Milk (New).....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
POIN—Standard Milk (Old).....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
LARD—Prime.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
CHICAGO					
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3 25	3 40	3 70		
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	2 25	3 00	3 40		
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	2 25	3 00	3 40		
POULTRY—Winter Poultry.....	2 25	3 00	3 40		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
COIN—No. 1.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
OATS—No. 1.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
POULTRY—Winter Poultry.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
KANSAS CITY					
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	3 25	3 40	3 70		
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	2 25	3 00	3 40		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	15 00	16 00	17 00		
OATS—No. 1.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
NEW ORLEANS					
FLOUR—High Grade.....	3 00	3 25	3 50		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 3.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 4.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 5.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 6.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 7.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 8.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 9.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 10.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 11.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 12.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 13.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 14.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 15.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 16.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 17.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 18.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 19.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 20.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 21.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 22.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 23.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 24.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 25.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 26.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 27.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 28.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 29.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 30.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 31.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 32.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 33.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 34.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 35.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 36.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 37.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 38.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 39.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 40.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 41.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 42.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 43.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 44.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 45.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 46.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 47.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 48.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 49.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 50.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 51.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 52.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 53.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 54.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 55.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 56.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 57.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 58.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 59.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 60.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 61.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 62.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 63.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 64.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 65.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 66.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 67.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 68.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 69.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 70.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 71.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 72.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 73.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 74.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 75.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 76.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 77.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 78.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 79.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 80.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 81.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 82.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 83.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 84.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 85.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 86.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 87.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 88.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 89.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 90.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 91.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 92.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 93.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 94.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 95.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 96.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 97.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 98.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 99.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		
WHEAT—No. 100.....	6 00	6 00	6 00		